STARY OF THE RIOTING AND PILLIGING IN PERING IN JUNE. The room we were in, with pale face and excited manner, and said that government troops had began to plumder the neighboring houses. A buildt penetrated a window of the room we all were in and we looked at one another with pale and seared faces. At this moment Mr. Ma's house was set fire to and began to burn flereely; soldiers were thick in front, rear, right and left of our street, all intent on pillsass; I dared not leave our place, as already

ten by a Chinese Official of the Six Boards.

Graphic Description of the Burning and Pil laging by the Boxers and Imperial Troops-How the German Minister Met His Death.

HE Japan Gazette of August 8th, amongst the Boxers in the great thor-News:

We take the following graphically written "Diary of Events in Peking" from the Universal Gazette, written oy a Chinese official holding a high post in one of the six boards in Peking, embodied in a letter to his family living in the vicinity of this port. The words in brackets are added by us to make the meaning of each passage clear:

"To give you all at home an idea of the trend of events which have led to the fight. the present debacle in Peking, you must know that the Boxer organization had its origin in Shantung province. The object of the Boxers was the indiscriminate massacre of Christians, the burning down of churches and the killing of all foreigners. These Boxers organized themselves into bands, exected altars to mark their gathering places and set up a certain personage as the author of their sect, whom they worshipped. These Boxers claimed that they could bring down the gods to dwell in their persons and, imbued No less than several hundred large thereby, claimed that they could use snops were destroyed in this contatheir weapons with great rapidity on some of their number got kines even further declared that they had the power to stop the rifles and big guns of the enemy from firing upon them. It seems that the whole country be- | we have daily connegrations just now,

lieved in these declarations and crowded to join the Boxers, youths and lads being especially conspicuous in numbers. Then news reached us, in the middle of May last, that the Boxers had seized the city of Chochou (some fifty miles southwest of Peking), murdered the officials there and had begun tearing up and destroying the railway. Our emperor, upon hearing of these outrages, desired to suppress these Boxers, but the high ministers in power at court were devout believers in the potency of the Boxers and strongly stood up for them before the throne. On the 31st of May, Tung Fu-hsiang had an augience of the throne, and upon being questioned stood up and accepted ail responsibility in the war of extermination of foreigners, which he strongly advocated, staking his head on his ability in successfully compating the foreign powers. The result was that instead of ordering the suppression of the Boxers the policy of the government was suddenly changes | and an imperial decree was immediately issued appointing Kang Yi and Chao Shu-chiao, imperial high commissloners, to organize the Boxers in thvicinity of Peking and bring theu. under government control. During this crisis the various foreign powers also sent some 400 odd troops into Peking to protect their legations. By the 4th of June the Boxer outlaws had begun to tear up and destroy the railway between Peking and Tientsin, and from that day also began to enter the city walls of Peking, crowding in at the rate of over 1,00 a day. Altars (gathering places for recruits, etc.) were ercefed by them all over the city. At - time also these outlaws began the

te siaughter of Christians and burning or latter have been left until none of standing. As man, these poured amongst the Christian. use in the into the capital taking reinto the capital, taking re. legations situated in the Tuns ming street (otherwise known as gation street). This state of affairs, 1 may say, existed in the capital during the first days of June, from which time I began to jot down the following diars of events as they occurred before my own eyes and were personally experi-

enced by me: "13th June, 1900.-About dusk, while in the university (of Peking), I saw four places on fire, whereupon I immedistely returned to my house, subse quently learning that all the churches and mission properties inside be Eastern City" had been set fire to and entirely destroyed, the conflagration in the Lamplight Market (Night Basasr) having been especially destructive,

lasting far into the next day. "lith June-I passed the Panshih residence this morning. The building in the rear of that is now the headquarters of Tung Fu-hainng and his Kansu troops who, I may state, had already entered the city a few days previously. (The Kansu troops, aver since their arrival from Kansu in the autumn of 1898, had always been kept encamped outside Peking and prohibited from entering the city walls). Tonight there was a huge commotion and e n great thoroughfares, after which a great fusilade of rifle firing succeeded. This was due to those places being and then by shouts and cries of mean the Austrian legation, the inmates of which hearing a great commented for severe II To came rushing hotel legation

published at Yokohama, con- oughfares, and seeing them sparoaca close to the legation, began to shout tains the following, which it is them. The Boxers returned the fire, claimed was especially translat- the mutual fighting lasting to the 3rd ed for the North China Daily watch (11:30 p. m.), when both sides ceased. I may say that my house is only about sixty yards from the Aus-

trian legation. "15th June This morning there were several dead bodies lying near the Austrian legation, the result of last night's rifle fusilade. It seems that there were, after all, only some fifteen or sixteen Boxers concerned in the fighting last night, the commotion having been really created by a mob of or linary Peking citizens, but of the rowdy sort, who were following the Boxers about. Even then three Boxers were killed in

"16th June-Today the fire and smoke rising from buildings set on fire in the great street leading from the Wu-men (south gate of the palace) was awful. It seems that the Boxers had set fire to the old-established Lao Te t'ang drug shop, and there being at the ime a strong southwest wind blowing. the conflagration had spread eastwards as far as the Chien-men (gate); westwards, it consumed the whole of the coal market, and southward to the banks of the canal, leaped over the canal, down the great gate dividing the two Hopao streets as far as the Drum tower outside the Chien-men (gate). in learning the whole of the boxer encoantments and that those in Peking will have to wait until the veteron thexers arrive, when another attack with be made against the legations. itte in which either some church of house of a convert has been made the vic-

"19th June-At noon today, as the German minister and his interpreter were riding in sedan chairs to get to the Ishungii Yamen and had got Just north of the Tan-pai-iou (single memorial arch), suddenly there was heard a shot in the sedan chair of the minister, due to the revolver which he arried as personal protection going ou accidentally (!). The soldiers on gua a at the Belgian legation, suspecting that the shot had been fired by our sovernment troops, the foreign soldiers mmediately opened their gates and began hring on passers-by. The Beiman legation is just next the Te Hsingang house. Thereupon our government troops returned the fire. During me mutual fusitade those in the senan

tatally. This was the baginning of hostilities. The government, reeling that, under the circumstances, the matter had got beyond recall, acordingly decided, for the first time, to rder out the Kansu corps to attack the arious legations. I should note that evious to this date—on the lith inst. a decree had been issued appointing va T'ung (Manchu) and Heu Chinga'eng (both members of the Tsun IIamen, the latter president of the anchurian railways and ex-Chinese ainister to St. Petersburg) to proceed

chairs were hit, the German minister

s high commissioners to the toreign roops (en route to Feking to relieve he legations) to stay their advance. "20th June-At 4 p. m. today the dansu troops began firing on the Aus-rian legation from the Prince's Pa'ace Street (Wang-fu Ta-chieh), Jorth of the Ch'angan memorial arch. The noise of the mutual firing from rifles and guns was desfening, while

he bullets constantly fell all around ike rain drops. The firing lasted all "21st June-This morning the firing commenced again with terrific earnestiess, and as I was trying to find out whether we were in great danger or not I perceived several Kansu soldiers in top of our western neighbor's house into the Austrian legation. As

"that the foreign troops might lirect their are on this house also and nake it danger. us for us, I at once ook my family—whe, younger sister and a little son and daughter—and fied with them into Chiaoming street (also near Legation street) for safety. At about 1:30 p. m. the Austrian legation was captured by the Kansu cropps, and it about 6 p. m. they began setting on ire the buildings near by. The fire was just south of my house, distant about 150 vards and separated only by 2 street-the Chang-an street. As night fell the buildings just east of the Ausrian legation, namely, the imperial Chinese bank and the Dollar Mint, got on fire, spreading everywhere and the

of us dared to sleep this night. "22nd June—As morning broke we could see that the configuration was spreading east to west and burning more feroely then ever, and it seem that the large Railway school between the Austrian legation and the Imperial Chinese bank had also been destroyed. At 9 a. m. today, just as we were at breakfast, we suddenly heard the noise of breaking into our western neigh-bors' houses, followed by rifle shots

left of our street, all intent on pillags; I dared not leave our place, as already three corpses were lying about at the front door. After a while the sounds of pillage gradually died out in our vicinity and, taking advantage of the luil, my cousin and I tried to escape to the Grand Secretary Sun Chia-nai's house (now retired.) We had gone but a few steps from our house ween we were suddenly stopped by some soldiers, who presented their rifles and threatened to shoot us. By this time all the front gates of houses in the neighborhood were standing wid: open and we speedily sought refuge is one and we speedily sought refuge in one of these. When the looting soldiers began to disappear I determined to return home again on foot. I beheld numbers of corpses strewing the streets, and getting to my house learned that all our neighbors had lost some of their number by the bullets of the plundering soldiers; I also learned that the mother of Wen, the censor, had also been killied during the riot by some soldier's sword. "As for these riots and looting, it

was entirely unexpected by every one here, for although we knew that robbing and outrages were frequent both inside and outside Peking, our quarter being surrounded by a cordon of government troops we thought ourselves perfectly safe from trouble, and so no one had sought safety in flight and removal elsewhere. Hence this calamity came down like a thunderstorm in a clear sky. On the contrary, many families had sought safety by moving into our quarter. What was our asshould have sprung from regular troops, who, indeed, proved to be more savage and more insatiable than even the local outlaws and ruffians. I hear also that the residence of the Grand Secretary Hsu T'ung and the palace of Prince Su were also plundared and that after being looted clean they were set fire to. The troops seemed to fear nothing. The troops who commenced the pillaging were the Kansu men of Tung Fu-hsiang. Then troops belonging to Jung Lu's own personal command (the Middle corps of the "Wuwei army," Grand Army of the North) came on the scene to restore order and preserve the peace; but instead of doing this they actually joined the Kansau men in getting loot! Eventually it was found that Jung Lu's own army were the greatest sinners in this respect.

'23rd June-Early this morning Jung Lu arrived in person at Grand Secretary Sun's residence to investigate the matter of the recen; outrages and pillage. At night we began to see Taichi-chang and the houses near Legation street on fire. I mounted the top of Ma Kung-chen's house and had a good view of the conflagration. the flames spreading along and looking like a long fire dragon. "24th June-Commencing from today

the sound of rifle firing bas never ceased, springing up on all sides, that in the direction of the bridge over the Imperial canal (Yuhochiao) being the most severe. Behind the Hanlin academy is the British legation, and this has been the place of concentration of all the foreign troops there. When the fighting between troops and Boxers againstt he foreign troops first began a large number of native Chiletians made a sortie from the legation with the object of escaping. They were all armed with rifles and weapons and struck at whomsoever opposed them. Many of the regular troops and Boxers then chased the Christians and went about hunting for then so that no one could venture on the streets. No mercy was shown to the Christians and wherever found they were at once killed. Some of the houses searched were also set fire to afterwards and the Christians taken out and led to the Lamplight Market, where they were burned to cinders.

"27th June-Today the British legation was taken and the foreign truors took refuge in the Tangtze Hutung (lane). The houses in Chiaoming street had by this time all been burned down to the ground, scarcely any being left standing. At night the firing sud denly became silent. I wonder why?" (End of the Diary)

ONE HORSE KILLED.

Effect of a Team Bunning Away With an Ice Wagon.

One of the ice wagons of the Oahr Ice and Electric Company met with a disaster yesterday about noon. The driver, who was delivering ice at Mrs. S. N. Castle's Manoa place, Kakela, had placed his coat on the seat. The strong wind blew the coat from the seat, striking one of the borses. The team inmediately set off at a furious gallor, and despite the efforts of the driver ran down the driveway to the main road. By the time they reached the road they were going so fast that they were unable to escape the wall on the opposite side of the street, and crashed into it, breaking one horse's neck and throwing the wagon on the top of the

Owing to the uneffectual telepho system, word did not reach town of the disaster for almost an hour. As soon as help arrived the remaining hors was taken to the stables. The driver was uninjured, save some severe

OLAA ASSE 38MENTS.

Mr. Dillingham Says They Be Scarce in the Future.

B. F. Dillingham and his friends feel happy over his mission to the states. He returns with all the money recessary to carry on the many enterprises in which he is interested. He states that after the Olas assessment is paid at the end of the month there will not a the end of the month there will not

after an absence of several years. He cifically referred to by the court as a declares that he is an American first, case in point. This decision also relast and all the time. He predicts the ferred to what constituted an infamous

LIBEL SUIT AGAINST REPUBLICAN DISMISSED.

Judge Wilcox Sustains Contention of Lack of Jurisdiction.

SET FORTH BY DEFENDANT

PROSECUTION ADMITS IT CAN NOT COMBAT SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

But Makes a Strong Plea to Have the Editor of The Republican

Held to the Circuit

"The contention of the attorneys for defendant that this court does not possess jurisdiction in this case is susained. The further motion that defendant be discharged is granted. Only the other day the attorney general of the Territory, the highest legal advisor of the land, appeared in this court in the case of Barney, who had peen arrested for the murder of Lorbeer, and held that Barney should not be arraigned in this court or held to he grand jury by this court; that the grand jury was in session and it would eturn a presentment or indictment in he case. Under this advice from the attorney general I do not see how I an bind defendant in this case to an appearance before the grand jury. The complaint is therefore dismissed and the defendant discharged."

such were the remarks of Judge Wilox of the District Court yesterday norning in dismissing the charge of bel preferred by W. A. Kinney against he editor of The Republican.

There was the usual number of Monay morning cases in the police court, he calendar being cleared of these beore the libel suit was called. Mr. inney was assisted in the prosecution by Messrs, McClanshan and Bigelow, with Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth and W. Hankey and J. Aifred Magoon apeared for the defense.

The defense waived the reading of the charge, agreeing to its being depos- INDICTMENTS FOR A ed with and filed by the clerk. They noved to dismiss the complaint on the round that the original complaint harged the general crime of libel and he second or amended complaint, MOTIONS BY COUNSEL FOR DEwhich specified the grounds of libel, as not sworn to. Judge Wilcox overuled the motion and Mr. Hankey then resented the following plea in bar to he jurisdiction of the court:

"Now comes the above named defenant, in his own proper person and by A. Magoon and Frederick W. Haney, his attorneys, and protesting that is not guilty of the offense charged n the complaint, but reserving his lea thereof; pleads to said complaint hat it appears upon the face thereof hat this honorable court is without prisdiction in said case for the followng reasons:

"First - The complaint herein harges an infamous crime for which efendant can be arraigned or tried only upon presentment or indictment by a grand jury.

"Second-That the punishment and enalty which may be visited upon coniction are, and each of them is, infam-

"Third-That the offense charged is such that the defendant is entitled to jury trial, as guaranteed by the constitution of the United States, in the irst instance, without resort to an apeal, and that this court is not empowzed by law to grant defendant that

"Therefore defendant alleges that this court has not jurisdiction of said complaint or cause and prays that the same be dismissed and the defendant discharged."

In support of this plea Mr. Hankey resented an extremely able argument upon the constitutional questions involved. He contended first that the crime of libel was an infamous offense from the fact that under the penal code of Hawaii it was punishable by imprisnment in the Oahu prison. He presented numerous authorities as to what constituted an infamous offense.

Then he contended that the United States constitution guaranteed a man charged with crime a trial by jury; that such trial could not be had in the district court of Hawaii and no matter even if such trial could be secured on appeal it must be granted in the first instance; that the proper method of procedure and the only one under which defendant could be prosecuted for criminal libel was by a presentment by a grand jury. He cited the case of Callen vs. Wilson in the 127th United States Reports, in which the United States supreme court held in 1888 that a person accused of an infamous crime was entitled to trial by jury in the first instance. This decision was rendered in a case appealed from the supreme court of the District of Columbia, the defendant being first tried in the police court, which corresponds very closely to the district court of this Territory. He was not indicted by a grand jury nor was he granted a jury trial in the first instance, although he could secure a jury trial on ap The court held as stated that he be granted a jury trial in the first in-

This decision was reaffirmed by the 174th U. S., page 1, rendered in 1898. the Callen vs. Wilson case being spe-

The penal three of Breeft, in California of the fider's conficulties.

the crime of libel and the penalty therefor, says that whoever is guilty "shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for not more than one year, or by fine not exceeding \$1,000, in the discretion of the court." Mr. Han-key then showed what such imprisonment would mean, reading from toe prison rules, wherein men sentenced to the Oahu prison are required to wear the Oahu prison are required to wear convict garb, march in lock step, oney bell signals and be otherwise degraded in the eyes of the community. He read further from the rules in which the keeper of the prison may in his discretion place inmates upon a bread and water diet; may punish them by making them wear a ball and chain and may in his discretion resort to

logging, such flogging to be reported to the board within forty-eight hours after it has been inflicted. To show that such punishment was nfamous and only meted out for the commitment of infamous crimes, Mr. Jankey quoted from decisions in 128 U. S. Pp. 393, 117 U. S., Pp. 348, 114 U. S., Pp. 417, 8 Gray (Mass.) Pp. 329, and other legal authorities.

and may in his discretion resort to

Mr. Magoon followed in a short argument, pointing out more fully some of he points touched upon by Mr. Han-

When Mr. Hankey began his argument there was a smile on the face of ounsel for the prosecution as though hey considered the raising of a concitutional question in a district court is mockery, but the smile faded away is Mr. Hankey proceeded with his ar*sument*

Mr. Kinney, for the prosecution, in eply said that he had been convinced the array of authorities cited that Judge Wilcox did not, under the constitution of the United States, which was now the supreme law of Hawaii. possess jurisdiction to try the case. But he contended that the court had authority to commit defendant to the ircuit court for trial or to the grand jury for investigation of the charges so that that body might present an indictment. Mr. McClanahan followed with a short argument to the same

Mr. Magoon declared that it was not commit; that the grand jury was in session and if that body felt that the law had been violated it could investigate the case and do as it saw fit in the premises. Mr. Hankey made a short argument on the same line, pointing out the fact that the plaintiff had a way open to him to go before the grand jury if he had been libeled. elge Wilcox then decided the case as juoted in the opening paragraph.

It is said by those claiming to be in a position to know that Mr. Kinney will now make every possible effort to way, if he is successful, the Territory will bear the expense of his liti-

SECOND TIME PRESENTED.

FENDANTS TO QUASH THEM PROVE FUTILE.

ous and Heedless Driving, Tried a Second Time and Convict-

ed-Court Notes.

In Judge Humphrey's court yesterday morning a second indictment was presented against Ah Chong for opium selling. Motions to quash the indictment and also a demurrer were overruled. The defendant, being arraigned. pleaded not guilty. De Bolt and Robertson and Wilder for defendant.

In the case Ishi Kugichi and Ishi Hanzabro, assault with deadly weapons, defendants pleaded not guilty. George D. Gear was appointed in lieu

of W. A. Kinney to defend Kane, charged with highway robbery. Kane, t is charged, lassoed a Chinaman and purloined the Mongolian's change and beer checks. Kane reserved his plea

John Antone pleaded not guilty to passing a forged instrument. Kaulukou and Bitting for defendant.

Kaulukou and Bitting, attorneys for Kii, charged with malicious burning, moved to quash the indictment. The motion was overruled and defendant pleaded not guilty.

Frank Barrat, charged with furious and heedless driving, was tried a secand time before the following jurors: A. F. Wichman, H. G. Biart, C. B. Ripley, R. A. Dexter, E. S. Cunha, M. K. Keohokololi, W. C. Wilder, Jr., Wm. Chung Hoon, Wm. M. Graham, Frank Vida, F. H. Armstrong and G. W. Hayselden. In the first trial the jury dis-

returned a verdict of guilty. Judge Humphreys said that the dafendant was a man of large family which relied on him for support. The defendant received a small salary for his services. In view of these facts the judge fined Barrat \$15 and costs. Rose Miner has filed for divorce

The jury, after being out some time

alleges brutality. Judge Hardy of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, Kauai, has rendered a decision in the case of Pekelo Akeau vs. Iakona Kahue and Noa Kuiki, a bill in equity to set saids admitting the alleged will

against Dr. Frank Leslie Miner. She

of Kamalenui to probate.

The allegations of the plaintiff were admitted by the defendants in their demurrer. Kamalenui died intestate, sing certain lands and without issue. His heirs were his widow, nephew and three grand-nephews. Takona, a grand-nephew, procured a fraudulent will, which was admitted to

Judge Hardy sustains the demurrer on the ground that an equity court has no jurisdiction to revoke a will

FIGHTING FOR THEIR LIVES IN THE INTERIOR OF DISTURBED CHINA.

Terrible Experience of a Party of Missionaries of the Presbyterian Church.

Cut Down by Swords in the Hands of the Boxers-Robbed, Beaten and Maltreated by Hordes of Howling, Fanatic Yellow Devils.

China by the Boxers. The party comprises the Rev. J. four children, Mrs. Slimmon, Hiss Pyke, Miss McIntosh and Miss Dow, M. They are members of the Canadian Presbyterian mission. Mr. Goforth has been in China twelve and a half years and speaks the language fluently. The party was stationed at the North Ho-

nan mission. The missionsries had a terrible experience. Mr. Goforth told his thrilling story to a Republican reporter last night. He wore a bandage around his head in consequence of a sword wound received in an attack upon his party by Chinese ban-"All was quite praceable in the city when we left on the 28th of June,"

said Mr. Gofroth, "but there were rumwithin the province of the court to ors of fighting in the north, especially amongst the people of the outlying market towns. We had official protection and the officers seemed desirous of aiding us. We were told, though, that if the Boxers came our safety could not be guaranteed, willing as they were to do so. It was just at this time the consul advised us to go to Chinanfu, as there was a steamer .ying there chartered to take off refugees As soon as we heard this we taked the prefect to let us have an esport.

"He treated us very discourteously, leaving us waiting in an outer room try to have the editor of The Repub- and would not receive us. There were lican indicted by the grand jury. In crown of native seems at us. Only the galekeeper st. w. 1 a friendly lisposite a taking our messaying the prefect refuse t to lo any-"We told him we knew the treaties

and that he must grant us an escort and send word to the to at light t fra night that we were coming. When leaving I said, "The foreign powers have seized Taku and a settlement of this trouble must come. Next day be sent over, saying we could have all we wanted, but that the carters would not go to the northeast. He said, 'If you go to the south I will give you a good escort, but only to Fancheng; I can Frank Barrat, Charged With Furi- only send word from place to place He sent soldiers and deputies to We hsienfu and but for them we should have had a very hard time. When stopping at an inn, after the deputies left, the natives threw stones over jato the inn-yard.

"We got soldlers and deputies a Weihsienfu and from there to the south of the Yellow river we had perfect peace. The Hsunsze refused and sent some underlings with us instead of deputies. At the Yellow river I met Mr. Jameson, the engineer, and we had the benefit of his escort," otherwise things would have gone hard with us This was now the 1st of July. We traveled together and when we reached Nanyang prefecture, Mr. Jameson, who was anxious for the safety of himsel and us, as he had not sufficient force to protect us all, said he had hear I the district was disturbed and that For would try to make thirty li (a li is : third of a mile) over night. We were to stay at Hsintlen, a market town He would go on to Nanyang, the prefectural town, and get troops to guar-

"We decided to divide our party, tak ing separate roads. Mr. Jameson en vided his escort to help us and said he would get another for us. In this Mr Jameson failed, the prefect saying they were at war with other countries and could have nothing to do with any of us. We only heard this next morning About two hours after arrival on the evening of the 7th our innkeeper brought in a report that there were seventy armed men coming to take the inn and all we had These men asked

for money and were refused. "Word was sent to the mayor tha we held him responsible for us that night and he sent a man off with onof our men to the native magistra's and we sent a letter by the men to Mr. Jameson telling him of the state of affairs. We barricaded the inn gates with carts and all sorts of things and collected stones, etc., for our defense inside the yard. All passed quietly that night. Our messenger came back from the prefecture saying Mr. Jameson had had no success there and we as he did; ther was no hope of helt should have to make our way the same

from him. "The Hsien magistrate did send out few unarmed men, and after we had asked for men fully armed, and our carters refused to go on until we guaranteed to pay them for all their losses. This delayed our start until 8:30 a. m Then the mayor of the town ordered us to go, saying he would send an armed escort down to see us thirty li from the place. He knew he was sending us into a trap and showed his duplicity very clearly. When we started the streets were crowded with people and the walls were swarming with them. Outside thes outh gate there were at least 16,000 spectators. Presently we saw two bands of several hundreds. armed with swords, spears and guns. one lot standing in a body waiting for us to come to them and the other was

N board of the China is a party our little band numbering eleven of missionaries driven out of adults, five men and five children. We

had only three revolvers amongst us. The whole crowd came on with a rush. They began pelting stones at Goforth, Mrs. Goforth and our covered carts, but fortunately we had them lined and covered with runs on account of the heat and none of the missiles camet brough. Failing in this, they cut our animals across the back with swords and when they were all tangled up we had to lefen i ourselves. I got nine wounds on my arms and hands, the only serious one being on the head at the back of the skull. That knocked me over for a while; I also got eight blows with clubs, one partly stunning me, and I felt pretty well all sone. They also attacked the cart where my wife and s-months-old child were. One ruffian made a desperate stab at my wife, but she warded the olow with a pillow. Another cut was made, but she stopped its effect with a quilt. My little boy of 9 had many darrow escapes; also my little girl . Taking my wife and family av s from the cart we left the horde

> "Some of them followed us into the open, saying: 'We'll not let you go urther south; we will kill you. The ittle girl got a heavy blow on the creast from a large piece of direct arth. My wife pleaded to them, peaking of their usual kindness mildren, and that seemed to have good dect, as they then left us. We next eached a village where we were a good real better treated, the people giving as medicine for our wounds and also of my four little ones was away in another eart and these people at once sard they would find her and bring her bacq. They were Mohammedans, these folk. They were alarmed at our presnce and wanted us to leave, saving we all would be killed. The men, however, said they would fight for us."

> Regarding another member of the arty, Mr. Griffiths, Mr. Goforth sold: He had a revolver and it was broken in his hand by as tone at the first of he attack. He then got ab ig club, and, with his back to the cart, fought ike a hero, keeping the swordsman at my although being badly cut. Mr. ackenzie used his revolver to frighten he mob and he, too, was generally ruised. Dr. Lesile, who was most eriously injured, also had a revolver. his wife had been very ill for some me and he was guarding her when a cilow sneaked up with a sword and early severed his right hand, renderug it, by the way, useless for life, us he main tendon was severed. He was ut, too, on the knee and the tenden if one leg was cut through, making im lame for life. As for avast, I ot a blow acros sthe neck with either ae back of a sword or a very blunt ne. At first I thought my head was ialf off, and for a day or two after and it painful to speak above a whiser. Dr. Leslie's wounds are herling low, and I expect my head to be well n a month. At first I thougat I light have a chance to go up nor h with the army as interpreter or chaplin, but that hope is gone and I am

oing home invalided. "At one time when Dr. Leslie and ils wife were going along in thair cart man came up and attacked them with sword. The doctor had only one artridge left in his revolver, and as here was nothing else for it, he shot he man in the head, killing him. The est of our party, consisting of three sen and three women and a child of , had gone on ahead and they were held up' 'by robbers. The women put heir rings and watches on strings ound their necks and inside their lresses and the ruffians tore their lothes open and wrenched the jewelry off with a truly brutal force. They actually started to tear the women's kirts off, but a remonstrance as to the hamefulness of such conduct by some of the party caused them to stop the From the villagers ont he way they begged food and drink, but none would selp them. I sent word to the brimlier general of one of the towns for selp and he sent out fifteen horsemen but he really did us more harm than good. He told the people in a low voice that there was war going on and that they had no right to protect us, and hen he went off to the city, leaving us to come on as best we could. This oficer was the Chental Yin and his ocion might very easily have resulted n a massacre.

"I might mention, by way of ·ligression, that the Mahommedans in the village we had been at told us they knew the trouble was coming, but they dared not tell us of it. From the way the people gathered around as speciators when we were first attacked it seems to me that robbery was not the real object at all, but that we were to

IN BESIEGED TIENTSIN.

Charles F Gammon, a Missionary, Tells of the Snatter of Bullets.

The following interesting extract is taken from a letter written in the Japan Daily Mail by Charles F. Gammon,

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